## The fun of the Thing.

WHEN THE PROST IS ON HE PUNKIN. BT BEX. F. JOHNSON

hear the kyonek and gobbie of the struttin' tur-rock.

Chacklet of the guineya, and the charker of the chacklet of the guineya, and the charker of the discounter halls become a half the charker of the insect, and the best means of checking its inrest.

As he leaves the house bare-headed, and goes out to feed

The stubble in the furries—kind o' lonescene like, but still A-preachin' sermons to us of the barns they growed to fill; The straw-stack in the medder, and the reaper in the shed; The houses in their stalls below—the chorer overhead!

Of it sets my heart a slickin' like the tickin' fa check, When the frust is on the punkin, and the isolder's in the shed;

Fun With a Deaf and Dumb Man. Quietly entering a barber shop, the stranger, removing his hat and coat and taking a card from his pocket, wrote on it:
"I want to be shaved."

"I want to be anaved.

A barber stepped forward, read the card, and ointing to a chair, said to his brother artists:
"Deaf as a brass kettle and dumb as an oya-

"Deaf as a brass kettle and dumb as an oyater."

The man straightened himself out in the chair, when his manipulator began lathering his face.

"This deaf cuss has a cheek like a stone wall," he said, when a general laughter followed.

"Stick a pin in him and see if he is entirely dumb," said another.

The victim remaining undisturbed, the following shots were fired at him by the delighted tousorial artists:

"He needs a shampoo; his head is dirtier than a cesspool."

"Shave him with a stool leg; don't spoil your ranor on that stubble."

"Gracious what a breath! It smells like a Dutch band of music."

"He ought to rent that nose for a locomotive of the property of the music of prevent a serious outbreak of them next season.

"He ought to rent that nose for a locomotive of the make for them in fall and

While all these complimentary allusions were flying about him, the operation of shaving was finished, and the man arose, put on his ceat, and then turning to the astonished barber, said:

"How much for the shave and compliments?"

"I-I-i-I," gasped the astonished man, the stranger left the shop, the discomfeited barbers swore they would never believe in a deaf and dumb man again until they had first fired a ten-pound cannon about his ears. Who Killed Morgan. he recent move to raise a monument in mem-of Free Mason Morgan has called up anow question: "Who killed Morgan!" An old

rday, when he met an acquaintance and I the moment to inquire: "I suppose you know they are going to erect monument to Morgan !" "A very mysterious death! "Generally believed that the Free Ma

question: "Who killed morgan and the sen of Detroit was on his way down town ten of Detroit was on his way down town

"Yes, some folks believe it."
"Let's see—I think you are

"Yea,"
"Then you must know f"
"Well, I suppose I do."
"Then, sir, I demand to know who killed Mor-

"I was in the Judge.
"I was in de war, an' was mighty badly hurt, let me tell yer. I was waitin' on my young marster, and didn't do ter suit him, an' he broke my arm wid a skillet."

"Waiting on your goung master, you say!"

"Yes, sah."

"Which army wers you in!"

"Why, don't you know that the United States don't grant pensions to men wounded in the rebel army; "I know dat is de rule, but dis is a 'ceptional case."

"Yes, I know dat is de rule, but dis is a 'ceptional case."

"Why!"

"Case de skillet what my young master broke my arm wid belonged to de Newmited States Ginberneent. Can't git no money, yer saycan't! Den dar's no wonder dat de country is filled wid calamities. Good-day, sah."—Arkansas Trareller.

Mn. Muldboon's Cellar.—A citizen called rerently at the water registrar's office, and introduced himself and his business by saying;

"Tm Misther Jerry Muidoon. My cellar is full of water, and my hims will be drowned if it isn't fixed; so I want you to fix it."

Mr. Muldboon was informed that nothing could be done for him there. Two or three days later he reappeared.

"I come again to see about that cellar," said he; "it's worse than ever."

"But we told you the other day, Mr. Muldoon, that we can do nothing about it here."

"Yes, but my cellar must be fixed, or my hims will all be drowned."

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"I come again to see about that cellar," said he; "it's worse than ever."
"But we told you the other day, Mr. Muldoon, that we can do nothing about it here."
"Yes, but my cellar must be fixed, or my hins will all be drowned."
"Well, Mr. Muldoon, did you see the Mayor shout the matter?"

JOBNSON gives the following definitions: Garret—The highest room in the home. Cockloft—The room above the garret. WHY is the snn like a good loaf? Because it for the farmer.

CONCERNING CHINCH BUGS.

Search should be made for them in fall and

of Agriculture, in regard to the ravages of this insect, and the best means of cheeking its increase:

The history of the chinch bug this season has been unusual and peculiarly interesting. Ordinarily, as reported in previous years, the old bugs which live through the winter have laid their eggs in April and May, in fields of wheat and other small grains, and upon these crops the first brood has expended its principal gnergies.

At harvest time, when some members of this brood are usually fully developed and others but partly grown, a migration to corn fields takes place, and in these a second brood is chiefly produced and gets its growth. It is the survivors of this brood which hibernate and lay their eggs in the spring. From this it follows that the bugs are commonly widely scattered in the fields of small grain which they infest, but, invading the cornfields from the outside, confine their principal depredations to the outer part of each field. During the present season the old bugs appeared at the usual time in extraordinary numbers, threatening serious injury to all the field crops; but the long continued cool and rainy weather had the effect partly to delay the deposition of the eggs, and partly, perhaps, to destroy anch as were laid, so that in central fillinois the young bugs did not appear until about the first of July, by which time the small grains were nearly or quite out of their way. The eggs therefore were laid chiefly in corn, broom-corn and sorghum, and the bugs were of course widely scattered through the fields. For this reason, although the number occurring in several fields was sufficient to do great and compsienous mischeric fif they had entered the corn in masses chief if they had entered the corn in masses from without, as in this ordinary practice, the same number uniformly scattered have attracted through the field cityle the term. In short, the bugs did not avpreciably damage the small grain, because their development was But the Parson, through his well-spent life, had never drank a drop; His youth nor manboud never knew the nature of a spece; Nor yet the taste of whiskey, wine, or sleep-compelling hop.

So in our modern temperance work he had no chance, you see

He envired Gough's recitals of his pleasant jamberees, And Francis Murphy's bloody tales that made the crowd turn pale; He watched Kent Mason wooping, till the damposes made him ences, And then he saw his temperate life had made his lectures fall.

Our Scrap Book.

PARSON BLOOMFIELD'S EXPERIMENT.

nway;
They flow in all directions, with such unanimity
That the Parson occupied the town, with some to say him

He broke some windows, hilled a dog, and stole an overcoat Crawied over pilles of ashes, and ceillided with a dray, first two black eyes from rowdies whom he tackled by the Aroust.

And kinsed an Irish cook he caught, too fat to get away.

Designed to set his temperance work with startling facts abluse.

The justice winked, and touched his nose with thumb and finger bent.

And with a smile of pity, sent him up for thirty days.

Search should be made for them in fall and early winter among the cornstalks, and in grass, weeds and trash about fields and under leaves in woodlands, and whenever they are found hibernating in such situations they should be burned, if possible, in the rubbish which shelters them. The exposure of piles of rubbish in "fields where they abound, and subsequent burning with the bugs which take shelter under it, is an expedient well worth trying.

It is to be feared that very much more reliance is generally placed upon the influence of wet weather in limiting the ravages of the bugs than the truth will warrant. Careful experiments made at the State Laboratory of Natural History, in July, showed that a thorough drenching of the corn and ground daily for ten successive in days, did not affect the bugs in number and vigor, or in any appreciable way.

In affected cornfields large numbers of a small light brown and (Lacius flarus) are found running over the stalks and secreted under clock at the base of the hills. As one of these may rarely be seen with a young chinch bug in its month this ant has been reckoned by many a serviceable enemy of the pest. I have lately made careful dissections of a number of these taken from among the chinch bugs, but have found only liquid vegetable food in their stomachs. They probably feed almost wholly on exadations from the corn and the fluid excrement of the bugs.

A small preducous beetle (Agonderous Comma has also been abundant in the same situations. Dissections of his have proven that young chinch bugs form about 20 per cent, of its food, plant live making another 10 per cent. On the other hand the remainder of the food in vegeta-

Mis. Spoopendyke. "I thought I was drawing." "That's it!" ripped Mr. Spoopendyke. "Drawing! You've driven me to it, instead of keeping me from it. You know how it's done! All you need now is a lightning rod and a dish of milk toat to be an inebriates' home! Where's that eight I left here on the mantel! Gimme my death warrant! Show ne my imported doon! Drag forth my miniature coffin!" and Mr. Spoopendyke swept the contents of the shelf upon the floor, and howled dismally.

"Isn't that it!" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, peinting to a small pile of smuff on the chair in which Mr. Spoopendyke had been sitting. "That looks like it."

"Wah!" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke, grasping his

Mr. Spoopendyke had been sitting. "That looks like it."

"Wah!" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke, grasping his hair and making for the door. "Another time I swear off, you go into the country, you hear!" and Mr. Spoopendyke dashed out of the house, add steered for the nearest tobacco shop.

"I don't care," muttered Mrs. Spoopendyke; "when he swears off again, I'm willing to leave, and in the meantime I suppose he'll be healthier without his pipe, so I'll hang it up on the wall, where he'll never think to look for it." and, having consigned the tobacco to the flames, Mrs. Spoopendyke gathered her sewing materials around her, and double-clinched an old resolution, never to lose her temper, no matter what happened. — Brooklyn Eagle.

In Nelson's Time and Now.

Mr. Melboom was informed that orbiting could be done for him there. Two or three days later will come again to see about that cellar, "said preference to bardening fined should be avoided as the control of the comment of the commen

An amenteur farmer being asked why he continued to raise a kind of potatos well-known worthless, replied that he know that they were not fit to be eaten or fed to stock, but that he liked to raise them because they yielded so well and were such good potatoes for seed.

Professor Proctor says that the water on the earth's surface is decreasing by about the thickness of a sheet of paper each year.

Aseful and Curious.

Dried Beef For Family Use. Dried Beef For Family Use.

A lady says in the Western Live Stock Journal: Take of the best portion[of the hind-quarter of a beef as many pounds as you desire to cure. We have the butcher cut from the quarter a slice ten or twelve inches long; take out the hone, divide it lengthwise into pieces about six inches thick, following the layers of muscle as closely as possible. Then it is in such form that when it is shaved for use one can always cut across the grain, which makes half the difference in the enjoyment of it. Prepare a brine sufficient to cover the beef; let the brine coutain as much salt as the water will dissolve. For each twenty-five pounds of beef take three pounds of white sugar and one-half ounce of saltpeter, dissolved in hot water, also dissolve the sugar in hot water, then add both to the brine. Put in the meat, and place a weight upon it to keep it under the brine. When it has been in the brine about ten days take it out, drain it, fasten stripus through the sude of sach vices. He watched Kont Mason weeping till the dampness made his nesses.

And then he saw his temperate life had made his lectures fail.

How could he of the jim-jams or blood poison wisely speak. Or stories till of early days, when he was called a tough! About appetite and habit he could see where he was wask. So he got a jug of whiskey, just to try the pesky staff.

Then with servey conveyed it to his room on the third floor.

Then with some sid ummalested, all its workings he could now.

Then the door key out of window, after locking fast the door.

Then with honesty of purpose went in for a trial sprea.

Soon the Parson's peacefol neighbors, passing down the village street.

Stopped in wonder at his doorway, with their interest will have the country of the color had paint it all over the present a conge bacchanalian roared in snatches far they assend aconge bacchanalian roared in snatches far think.

The simpled with a sound of dancing in a heavy double-clog.

Mingled with a sound of dancing in a heavy double-clog. Mingled with a country of the color had been in the tongues in it, weighting them down. Keep them in until wanted; then take what are needed, soak ever night, and boil four hours. Pickle the beef and tongues while the weather the distribution are followed we will covered, and do not let the cobs blaze. The smoke dries it at the same time. Beef tongues can be prepared in the same way as beef, but a little will be distributed to be, for it will dry out after coming from the hooks. When taken down seed price in cloth and paint it allower as he had a smoked with cobs. Keep the barrel and smoked wit

Preparing Skeleton Leaves. A correspondent of Knowledge gives these di-rections for preparing skeleton leaves: Take -large basin of cold water, and a piece of soap fou inches square, cut in small slices. Gather leaves seed-vessels, etc.; put some soap into the water then a layer of leaves, then more soap, then leaves large basin of cold water, and apiece of soap four inches square, cut in small slices. Gather leaves, seed-vessels, etc., put some soap into the water, then a layer of leaves, then more soap, then leaves, and so on. Put on a lid, set by the fire, and let it simmer. In an hour take out a few leaves, try them between the thumb and finger; if the pulp separates readily from the fibre, take them from the fire; if not, let it remain. Some leaves, such as ivy, and orange, are done in an hour, tougher ones take half a day. Seed vessels of mallow or campanula take a short time. Large poppy or strainonium require two days. Now lay a leaf on a plate, under a tap of running water, and beat it with a hard brush—say a tooth brush; the green matter will run off with the water. When the skeleton is quite clean, dry it upon blotting paper.

the water. When the skeleton is quite clean, dry it upon blotting paper.

To bleach specimens, put a quarter of a pound of chloride of lime into a large bottle of water, cork and let it stand some days. Strain it and mix with more water in the basin; immerse the leaves, etc. Watch and remove them them as ason as they are white, lime renders them brittle and rotten. Wash in pure water, and dry as before As the steme come away themselves it is well to boil some stalks separately, after bleaching mount the leaves by gumming them to the stems.

SWEARING OFF SMOKING.

"My dear," said Mr. Spoopendyke, rumpling his hair around over his head, and gazing at think I smoke too much! It doesn't agree with me at all."

"Just what I've always thought!" chimed Mr. Spoopendyke, "and besides, it makes the fact that it affects the health of the room. I'm not talking about my health, this trip, and I'm aware that it affects the health of the room. I'm talking about my health, this trip, and I'm aware dand stretched himself, and plumped down in his easy chair, and glared out the window at the rain.

"How are you going to break off!" inquired Mrs. Spoopendyke, drawing up her sewing chair, "I's spoopendyke, drawing up her sewing chair, and gazing into her husband's face admiringly, and gazing into her husband's face admiringly. "I's suppose the best way is not to think of it at all."

"The best way is for you to sit there and cackle about it." growled Mr. Spoopendyke, that there is not a report of some one who has died of tetanus, commonly called lockjaw, one half ounce tincinent being stack to the body-msually a nail in the foot. Sach wounds will generally prove harmless if the following liminent be promptly applied: Two ounces alcohol, two ounces oil origanum, one half ounce tinciner of campbor. I was one called to see a boy twenty-four hours after he had stuck a rosty nuil in his foot. He appeared to be in intense agony, and his foot was considered with the iniment and bound it out the wound, giving instructions to renew the all."

"The best way is for you to sit there and cackle ahout it." growled Mr. Spoopendyke, that the wound, giving instructions to renew that all."

"The best way is for you to sit there and cackle ahout it." growled Mr. Spoopendyke, and the office of soft cotton cloth, eight ply, and thoroughly saturated it with the liminent and bound it out the wound, giving instructions to renew the application exert to limine the property used, lockjaw would seldom occur. In an experience of many years I have not known of a case where the liminent was used.

A very Guera for large and a statistical while the process of the largest and a statistical while the process of the largest and the largest a

farmer's wife tells the Germantown Telegraph how she makes it, as follows:

Take thirty gallons of sweet cider, that just from the press to be preferred; boil it down to one-third the quantity, and then add together about two bushels of pared, quartered and cored sweet apples, about one-third at a time, judging as to the quantity of apples; then stir the whole mass constantly with a long handled wooden stirrer, reaching down to the bottom; this stirer must be from four to five inches broad at the bottom, rounded a little to fit the bottom of the kettle, and have a half dozen or more half-inch holes bored through it. The mass must be kept boiling and stirred until the whole is reduced to say one-half the original quantity of cider, assumes a dark color, and is perfectly smooth and palatable. For this purpose samples should from time to time be taken out and tasted. When done it should be put in jars, well tied over with paper, and placed in a cool place. Otherwise, it may "work," and lose a great deal of its value.

BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—The following recipe furnishes, the most elegant and efficient remedy for coughs colds, brunchitis, hearseness, etc., that has ever been made in troche form:

Take of best quality powdered cubebs, ficorice and gum arabic, each, one onnee. To these add, of oil axise, one dram; and oil cubebs, ‡ of a dram; rulbing them through the other ingredients. Now add † Ibpowdered sugar and mix the whole thoroughly; then moisten with just enough warm water to make a stiff mass. Dust a smooth board with a little powdered litorice root so the mass may be rolled out with a rolling pin, the same as pie crust, and thick as a half dollar; cut into trockes about ‡ of an inch square, dust with a little licorice root, and leave them to dry. If you have not used too much water they should be hard in from 24 to 36 hears.

How to Make Delaware Riscutt.—The discussion on the art of making Delaware biscuits promises to bear good fruit. The following recipes have been sent to this office, and are published that all housewives may practically test them: Take 10 cups of floor, I cup of lack, I tablespoonful of salt, 2 cups of water; beat antility had bake 20 minutes in a quick oven—Mrs. Mary E. Graham, Camden, Del. Two pounds of floor, I pound of floor, I pound sof floor, I pound sof floor, I pound of lard, 6 onnees of water, 2 tablespoonfuls of salt; rub the lard and floor together and put through a sieve; thus add the water and salt and pound until it is white and smooth, and the dough will crack when a piece is pulled off; bake 20 minutes in a quick oven.—Miss Annis D. Townsend, Camdeso, Del.

D. Townsend, Camdes, Del.

DEADENING SOUNDS.—The following plan for deadening the floors is reported to have been made the subject of a recent patent. It is exceedingly rimple, and not materially unlike plans that have been before explained in this journal: A 3 by 6 inch plank is directed to be inserted between each joist, 2 inches from the bostom of the joists, and projecting dinches beneath them. The ceiling beards are unlied to these intermediate planks, and the space between is filled with sawdast to within one inch of the joists. By this mode of construction, the sound is said to be se effectually deadened, that the most vigorous hammering above cannot be heard in the story beneath.

The general cominion of the medical profession.

in the story beneath.

THE general opinion of the medical profession is against the propriety of using catarrh suaf, as productive of more harm than good by irritating the delicate mucous membranes of the air passages; but, the least objectionable is composed of equal parts of best powdered cabebs and faely powdered gas arable. It is but slightly errhine, decidedly tonic in effect upon the membranes, and at the same time soothing and healing. Very many physicians have given this preparation their recommendation, as operating admirably; especially where there is obstruction of the masal force. Dose:—A pinch several times a day.

PRESERVING AUTUMN LEAVES.—A new way of preserving autumn leaves is as follows: Iron them fresh with a warm (not hot) iron, on which some spermaceti has been rubbed. This method preserves their lovely tints, and gives a waxy gloss which no other one scenars. The process is rapid and very agreeable, and no lady who hasever tried the tedious experiment of pressing will ever again resort to it after once trying this new and better way.

CITRON PRESERVES.—Cut watermelons into proper lengths, or shapes; scald in alum water, then in weak ginger tea. Make a syrup of white angar, a pound and a quart of sugar to a pound of fruit. Flavor with mace and stick cinnmon. This is a beautiful and delicious preserve.

To CURE A FELON.—Take one tablespoonful of red lead and one tablespoonful of castile soap; mix them with as much weak lye as will make it soft enough to spread like salve, and apply it on the first appearance of the felon, and it will cure it in ten or twelve hours. Five Drors of oil of cubels upon a piece of loaf sugar, dissolved gradually in the, mouth, will instantly relieve the most troublesome parcoyses of coughing, or the irritation of Bronchitis.

Select Loetry.

MOTHER'S WAY. Oft within our little costage.
As the shadows gently fall,
While the sunlight touchen saftly
One sweet face upon the wall.
De we gather close together,
And in hushed and tender tour,
Ask each other's full forgiveness.
For the wrong that each has done.
Should you wonder at this custom.
At the ending of the day.
Eye and voice would quickly answer.
It was once our mother's way.

If our home be bright and cheery,
If it hold a welcome true,
Opening wise its door of greeting
To the many—not the few;
If we share our father's bounty
With the needy, day by day,
'Its because our hearts remember
This was once our mother's way.

Semetimes, when our hearts grow weary, Or our task seems very long: When our burdens look to marry, And we deem the right all wrong. Then we gain a new frush courage, As we rise to precedly say: Let us do our duty bravely, This was our dear mother's way."

Thus we keep her memory powious, While we never cease to pray. That at last, when lengthening shadow. Mark the evening of life 6 day, They may find us waiting calmly. To go home our mother's way. THE KANSAS OCTOBER.

ST RUGENE P. WARE

The cheeriness and charm of forest and of farm a merging into colors and and sober The hectic fraudage drapes The not trees and the grapes-ptember yields to opulent October.

The extontwools that frings
The streamlets take the tings—
Through opal haze the senanch beah is burnin
The lary nephyre lisp
Through corn-fields dry and crisp.
Though corn-fields dry and crisp. The farm dog leaves the house, To finsh the pinnate grouse; The languid steres on blue-stem lawns are for The evening twilight sees The rising Pheiade. While Antunn sons are to the south receding

To me there comes a thrill Of gloominess or chill. As leaders fade from branches elm or onless, As lifelessly they hang. To me there comes no pang. To me no grief the falling leaves betoken.

As Summer's floral gens
Bequeathed as withered stems.
And Autum-shattered relicts dry and umber;
So do these lives of ours.
Like Summer leaves and flowers.
Flourish apace, and in their ripeness slumber

AN AUTUMN SCENE. BY JOHL SERVICE. The Indian Summer's veil of time Lies on the mountains for away: And from the east, forever new, Dawn ashers in the dreamy day.

The air is still, the rivulet gleams.
In silver flashes through the vale—
The silken mist above the stream's.
Fair path shines like a glist ning sail

I see the squirrel skip and dart Ausing the rainbox-tinted leaves; The glossy chestnuts fire his heart— But, as for him, he never grieves. Where red and russet orchards stand, Bowing their burdens to the plain. The lover takes his loved one a hand, And saunters through the orchard i

The clouds are soft that fleek the aky, The dry leaves rustle past their feet; But their unclouded reverie, And blissful drams and visious sweet, Outdo the aplender of the day, Surpass the glory of the dawn; The world itself must pass away. Ere such delights are dead and gene

I mark their measured step—and alow— The cottage gate, the parting kies, And think as Summers vainly go, That end in such triumphant bliss! Come, cuddle your head on my shoulder, door Year head like the golden rod— And we will go sailing away from here, To the beautiful Land of Nod.

Away from life's worry and hurry and flurry, Away from earth's shadows and gloom. We will font off together to a world of fair weather, Where blossome are always in bloom. Just shut up your eyes, and fold your hand Your hands like the leaves of a rose— And we will go calling to those fair lands That never an atlas shows.

Down the river of sleep our back shall sweep, Till it reaches that magical isle Which no man has seen, but where all have been, And there we will panse awhile.

Summer is gone, and the Antunn, With a stately, solemn tread, Comes on like a King with his barn Waving above his head. I see the mist on the river, I hear the irrects on the bill, And the crieizet all day in the measure is chirping loud and shrill.

For flowers doth Antinum checish, And he lays by the role of greets. Which Spring, in her loom of beauty, Wove fair for the Summer Quosa. For he loveth the gold and purph In which monarchs of old wear dream! And the scarlet plane of the warrior. Is waving above his crest.

I know not why—but from childfa—d. The music of Antinan, to me. Has been exerter than the vernal breezas. Or the Sammer's melody? And though it waken will echans. And hogings I cannot define. It leaves in my spirit a blossing. And a happier life is mino.

I saw the sunlight glinting down, Where the fail frees stood gaunt and bown. I saw the soft, pathetic light Touch the stream's foam to glistening white I saw the tearful lustre shed. Where falling leaves heaped gold and red. I heard the music that they make— The becks that brattle through the brake, And tose the withered fero-fronds by, And laugh beneath the sembre sky. I beard the river's coaseless song. Sweeping fir erested hills among. The chirpings of each lingering hird That braves the angry North, I heard. And a fresh yearning wake and cried.

A voice of Leve unsatisfied. And all the lovely Autumn day. In harning teurs seemed blurred away. To wood and glen, to kill and plain, For Nature's balm I asked, in vain.

Then I said, low and sublenly, "Yed keep my durling safe for me." AFTERMATH.

With the rustle and the fragrance Of the aftermath to-day, Echo songs of distant childhood, Brought me joy like songs of May; At the nonver's morry whistle, And the whetting of the blade, Dear, past curtained picture speecd, Some all brightness, some of shade.

Yet they blended all together In these golden, Autumn bours, Till my sonl content was singing. Free as soings in shorn grans how For unrolled was all life's picture. I had walked in pleasant ways. Friends were eyer near with blessin And I could beit give God praise.

Nearer now than friends who lingue. Briffing far, o'er ways unknown. Seem the stapel forms of dear ones. Long ago to heaven gone. Nearer, for I know they're gathered In that happy home on high. Where perhaps I soon shall now them. For the aftermath draws nigh. OUR FIRESIDE EVENING HYMN BT JAMES T. PIELDS

Hither, bright angels, wing your flight, And stay your gestle presence here; Watch round, and shield us through the night, That every shade may disappear. How sweet, when Nature claims repose, And darkness floats in silence nigh, To welcome in, at daylight's class. These radiant troops that gam the sky! To feel that unseen hands we clasp, While feet unboard are gathering round-To know that we in faith may grasp Celestial guards from heavenly ground!

I wonder why last Winter's snow Should cool that warmth of Sensiner w It seems a long, long time ago. That we two played at leve together.

Oh, ever thus, with ellent prayer
For those we leve, may night beginReposing sufe, released from care,
Till meening leads the eculight in. BY WORDSWORTH

While not a leaf seems failed—while the fieldar.
With ripening harvest predigally fail.
A brightnest smakine hash—who happing air.
Seat from some distant clime when Winder wields.
His key seimizar, a foretante yields
Of bitter change—and hide the flowers because,
And whispers to the silent bitch. "Prapars
Against the threatening for your trustless shields."
For me, who under kindlier have belong
To nature's tuneful choir, this rustling dry
Through leaves yet green, and you crystalline sky.
Announce a season potent to renew.
Mid frust and smort the institutive joys of song.
And nobler cares than listless Sommer knew. SCOTTISH HEATHER. It means a long, long time ago.
That we two played at lere togethe
Indeed, I've half forgetten whether
We meant it quite for play, you know

The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it-no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Com-mencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health-in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained

p. Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 5. I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspeptia in its worst form. Searly everything I are gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation It will cure dyspepsia, indi-gestion, heartburn, sleep-lessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

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CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.



THE REAL PROPERTY KIDNEY AND THE THEDICINE

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